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dying this Bulletin,
please help to spread its information
among all whom you can
reach, by voice or pen.

It is vitally necessary for the
success of this most difficult work
that the private citizen shall thor-
oughly understand and co-ope-
rate in it.

(MILITARY) HOSPITALS COMMISSION BULLETIN

No. 3.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

DECEMBER, 1916.

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Commission Command.

All communications should be addressed to the
Secretary, 22 Vittoria St., Ottawa.

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THE OBJECT OF THE COMMISSION.

Reviewing the history of the Commission's work
since the last bulletin was issued, to form a true
judgment of its progress and efficiency, the Com-
missioners find reason to be thankful for the degree
of real success attained, while they clearly recognize
that the development of the work calls for still
greater efforts in the future.

In this clear recognition of the needs of the
future, the public will find the surest guarantee
that the Commission will leave no stone unturned
to accomplish its task.

Advance in every direction has to be reported,—in
organization; in many forms of healing and strengthen-
ing treatment, for body and mind; in the
development of educational work, of outdoor and in-
door exercise; in the establishment of sanatoria for
tuberculosis and nerve disorders; in the provision
of artificial limbs and other necessary appliances.
And the Commission will take every opportunity
of further advance. Many difficulties remain in
the way; but they are being attacked with an
unshakable determination to overcome them.

The Commission will not rest content, nor should
Canada be satisfied, until every soldier disabled in
his country's service has recovered the utmost
possible degree of power and energy for success in
civilian life.

The extent to which this can be done depends,
however, only partly on the Commission's wisdom
and energy. It depends also, and very largely,
on the wisdom and energy of the soldiers themselves.
Their exercise of will-power, their courage
in peace as in war, their determination to succeed
in spite of physical handicaps, will do at least as
much to conquer those handicaps as any possible
action by the most skilful and conscientious
doctors and instructors.

Wisdom and energy must also be shown by the
public if the results of the Commission's work are
to be lasting. When the soldier takes his discharge
and passes out to rejoin the ranks of his fellow-
citizens, they must receive him, not merely with the
sympathetic welcome that greeted his return to
the country, but with concerted and determined
measures to find or make employment for him.
Every man who offered his life in his country's
cause must be enabled to serve his country still
in a position profitable both to it and to him—a
position, too, in which his restored capacity will
be fully employed.

The Commission's duty is to make it possible for
him to take such a position. To find such a position
for him is not only a matter for governmental
action but a duty to be taken up by the whole body
of individual citizens.

Only by the united and determined co-operation
of public authorities and private citizens, soldiers
and civilians, can we secure the result absolutely
essential for Canada's welfare. We are proud of
our soldiers, for their achievements in the war; we
shall be still more proud of their future achieve-
ments in the development of their country when
peace returns.

It must be clearly stated that questions of military
pay, prior to a man's transfer to the M.H.C. Command,
are decided not by this Commission but by other
branches of the Administration. When that is well
understood, it may be added that the Commission is
naturally willing to assist the men entrusted to its
guardianship by helping to clear up doubtful points,
to overcome difficulties, to prevent delays, and to secure
the investigation of alleged grievances and the removal
of such as may be found real.

THE PUBLIC AND INFORMATION.

MOVING PICTURES TO BE EXHIBITED.

Many Canadians are not yet fully awake even to
the greatness of the effort required to win the war.
It is not surprising, therefore, that they hardly realize
the great effort required to counteract the war's effect
on the men who have fought and suffered for them.

Whenever their attention is called to the matter,
when the immensity and difficulty of the task begin to
dawn upon them, they are eager to know more.
They want to know "the how and the why, as well as the
what."

The Commission thoroughly realizes, not only
that the public are entitled to full information, but
that a clear public understanding of the problem,
and of the measures needed to solve it, is an absolute
necessity. Every effort is therefore being made to
supply the public with the desired information, and
to facilitate this clear understanding.

The newspapers, without distinction of party, have
greatly helped, realizing as they do that everything
done to set our stricken defenders on their feet again
must necessarily be to the interest of the whole country
as well as a lasting benefit to the men themselves.

This effort to keep Canadian people accurately and
fully informed will not be relaxed; and new methods
of placing the information vividly before the public are
being utilized.

Moving picture films have been prepared, sys-
tematically illustrating the treatment and re-educa-
tion of wounded soldiers in England, France, and
Canada, and showing their progress, up to the stage
of final recovery. These films will be shown in
hundreds of picture theatres, from Atlantic to Pacific.
Readers of this Bulletin are asked to watch for the
announcements of this exhibition in their respective
localities, and not only to go themselves but to advise
their friends to go likewise.

The patriotic assistance of the press will be as
warmly appreciated in the future as it has been in
the past.

The same cordial thanks are due to the clergy and
ministers of all churches, and other public-spirited
speakers and writers, who are earnestly directing atten-
tion, in public and in private, to the permanent needs
of our returned soldiers and the most effective means
of meeting those needs.

Last, but by no means least, the Commission wishes
to express its warm thanks to the returned soldiers
themselves for their appreciation of its work, and
especially for helping to encourage those of their
comrades who particularly need encouragement.

Requests from either soldiers or civilians for
information, explanation, or advice, or for addi-
tional copies of this Bulletin, will always be welcomed,
and will receive prompt attention.

The photographs and plans appearing in this
Bulletin, and others in the Commission's hands, will
be lent to newspapers wishing to reproduce them,
on application to the Secretary at Ottawa.

HANDBOOK ON TUBERCULOSIS.

A little handbook for soldiers suffering from
tuberculosis, showing them how to counteract the
disease, and also how to prevent its spread from
themselves to their families and others, has been printed
by the Commission. It is by Lieut. J. R. BYERS, M.D.,
the specialist in charge of the two sanatoria at Ste.
Agathe, Que. A copy has been sent to every tuberculous
Canadian soldier, both in Canada and overseas.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.**GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES FOR THE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.**

Since the issue of the last Bulletin two Orders in Council have been passed, both of which are of importance in connection with the Vocational Training of the disabled. The Order in Council, P.C. No. 1384, date June 3, 1916, making regulations for pensions (see page 7 of the present bulletin), contains the following:—

Sec. 9. "No deduction shall be made from the amount awarded to any pensioner owing to his having undertaken work or perfected himself in some form of industry".

The importance of this regulation may be seen from the following quotation from an English review:—

"Both in France and Germany one of the greatest obstacles to the war training of the men has been the fear of their families, who make up a part of the pension. This has been so marked that this state of mind has been named 'Pension hysteria'. It is vital to the success of any systematised training that it should be made clear to the men that the State pension is based on the degree in which earning capacity has been impaired, and not on actual earnings".

The Order in Council, P.C. No. 1472, dated June 29, established a scale of maintenance allowances for disabled soldiers and their families in the case of men unfit for their former work and therefore undertaking vocational training for new occupations. The period of training will vary, according to the previous education and experience of the individual. Provincial and municipal authorities are cooperating in this matter with the Dominion Government; and the training will be given free of cost to the men concerned. Disabled Reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out are eligible equally with disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Here is the scale which the Commission has been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodgings and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out—60c. a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in—free maintenance and \$8 a month, with the following additions:—

For wife having no children, \$8 a month, less 1/2 her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, \$38; from five to ten years, \$35.50; from 10 to maximum age, \$32.50; and in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$41 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and three children,—\$44 to \$50 (less pension and allowances), according to age.

For wife and four children,—\$48 to \$53 (less pension and allowances), according to age.

For wife and five children,—\$50 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to age.

For wife and six children,—\$53 to \$58 (less pension and allowances), according to age.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of \$55, less pension and allowances.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY.

The procedure adopted to determine whether or not a man is eligible for re-education is as follows:—

Each man who, from his medical record, appears likely to be unable to follow his previous occupation,



Gardening on the Prairie: Returned soldiers at Ogden Convalescent Hospital, Calgary.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c. a day. (This of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children).

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid of the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly:—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17.50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of \$35.

is specially examined by a small Board known as a "Disabled Soldiers Training Board", composed of three persons:—

- (a) The District Vocational Officer;
- (b) The Medical Officer in charge of Unit;
- (c) A member of the Provincial Advisory Committee on Training.

The findings of the Board are transmitted to the Head Office of the Commission, and, if approved, the Vocational Officer is notified to arrange for the training of the men in some suitable institution or private establishment.

Already a great many men have been surveyed by Disabled Soldiers Training Boards and have entered upon courses of re-education. In one province in particular, practically every man who appeared likely to be a case for re-education has been surveyed and his case reported by a Disabled Soldiers Training Board.

THE CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

The question as to what new occupation a disabled man may be trained for is clearly, first of all, a medical one. But it is also a question for a technical specialist or "Vocational Counsellor"; a man well versed in a knowledge of the methods of various industries and of the training necessary for those who desire to pursue them. But further, and this is an important consideration, it is an economic question, touching the law of supply and demand. While there are 4 numbers of occupations for which it is not difficult to train men, it does not follow that employment can readily be obtained in them. Last, but by no means least, the man's own wishes and desires for his future must be consulted.

The question, therefore, is an individual one and every case is investigated separately. The decision as to the occupation for which an opportunity of being trained is to be offered a man, is made in the light of the medical, technical, economic and personal factors of his case.

TRAINING DURING CONVALESCENCE.

Reference was made in the June Bulletin to the policy which the Commission had adopted of providing training of a sedentary kind, in class rooms, where men can brush up their general education in arithmetic, language, penmanship, and other general subjects.

In most of the hospitals this has been extended so as to include book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting.

For the numerous foreign-born members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, instruction in English has been provided for such as are under treatment in the Convalescent Hospitals.



Wood-working class, Ross Military Convalescent Hospital, Sydney, N.S.

In addition to the foregoing training, active occupational work of several kinds is also carried on. Arts and Crafts work of various types, such as wood-working, light metal-working, mechanical drawing, clay modelling, and other forms of handwork, are undertaken in rooms equipped in the hospitals.

Active work outdoors is provided in gardening, poultry keeping, bee-keeping, vegetable and flower raising and similar pursuits, in the grounds surrounding the hospitals. At several centres, short courses in automobile and internal combustion engine work are being given. Shoe-repairing is also being taken up in some centres.

THE DAY'S PROGRAMME:

The whole of this work forms part of the daily routine of the hospitals. After breakfast and morning fatigue duties are over, a regular programme is followed from 9 to 12.30, and, after dinner, from 2 to 4.15.

The programme for the day includes—

- (a) Parades for physical exercises, or walks, for about thirty minutes in the morning and thirty minutes in the afternoon, for all but bed cases.
- (b) The necessary therapeutic treatment when ordered by the Medical Officer.
- (c) Classroom, workshop or garden parades.

Throughout the hours named, each man is required to be engaged in one or other of these ways, unless excused by the Medical Officer.

The programme for each hospital is arranged jointly by the Officer Commanding, the Medical Superintendent and the Vocational Secretary, acting through their local officers. These local officers are (1) The Officer Commanding the Local Unit, Military Hospitals Commission Command, (2) The Medical Officer in charge of Hospital, and (3) The District Vocational Officer.

THE OBJECT AND EFFECT OF THE TRAINING.

This training during convalescence is undertaken primarily for its **curative value**, and in that direction has had excellent effects. Men who, from the experiences they had gone through, were nervous, irritable, and out of key with a normal environment, are benefiting wonderfully from the active work of the classes in which their minds and bodies are healthily occupied. Their interest in life is re-aroused, and their ambition to succeed in civil life again is developed by the work undertaken.

But while the work has been primarily curative for mind and body, a great many men have found the training received during convalescence to be of actual **commercial value** in after life. Already numerous instances of this have occurred, the following being a typical example of the help which can be given in this way. It is well known that a little skill in mechanical drawing, the ability to read and interpret a blue print, and a knowledge of simple shop arithmetic or mathematics, will enable the ordinary craftsman, in most cases, to become a foreman or superintendent. These things can be, and are being, imparted to men in our hospitals, and cases have already occurred in which men have returned to civil life and **taken better positions than they held before enlistment**, in consequence of the training given them during convalescence.

Practically every centre, the classes in general subjects have developed a distinct commercial side, in which typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping and related branches are taught. There is at present a considerable demand for male help in these lines in various parts of the country, and many slightly disabled men, of no particular occupation, have been able to qualify for clerical positions in this way.

Automobile and internal combustion engine work is being carried on with much success in various centres. At Calgary, an old car was presented to the class for experimental purposes, and the men have repaired it and now use it to ride to and from the workshop and the hospital, and are able to learn to drive a car at the same time.

In the Arts and Crafts shop, a large amount of useful work has been done for the hospital, and in some cases for sale, the men sharing in the proceeds.

The outdoor work, gardening, poultry keeping, etc., has been most successful and is being introduced in every centre where the conditions permit. As in the Arts and Crafts work, the poultry work and gardening are made as practical as possible, the products being sold and the profits applied to the extension of the work and for the benefit of the men engaged in it. Returns from the Deer Lodge Convalescent Hospital at Winnipeg show that products from the poultry houses and garden last summer were sold to the amount of \$544.21; besides vegetables valued at \$263.40 and \$60 worth of flowers supplied to the hospital itself.

Egg circles have been formed in connection with the poultry plants in several hospitals. The following is a quotation from the report of the Instructor in Agriculture at the Savard Park Convalescent Hospital, Quebec—

"The hens have been given to give strict account of themselves, because each is trap-nested as soon as she begins to lay and a record of each is kept, so that the best layers may be selected for breeding. A careful accounting is made of all the food consumed by the flocks, the eggs are sold in the open market, and the profit of the undertaking is worked out to the last detail. The soldiers have joined an Egg Circle and send out a big case every week marked Returned Soldiers Poultry Club."

The report also deals with some important work which was done in under-draining a piece of land in connection with the hospital, as follows—

"One very practical piece of work was a demonstration of the manner of underdraining a piece of land. Part of the ground belonging to the Home was low and soggy, and refused utterly to grow a satisfactory crop. So the soldiers who had become so proficient in trench digging on the battle-fields of France and Flanders went at it again with the double purpose of peace, with the idea of giving a new lease of life to themselves from German Jack Johnsons whishes-charge etc. They surveyed the ground, ran levels, and then a gradient for the ditch, and actually dug most of a 500-foot ditch, nearly five feet deep in some places. The drainage tiles were carefully laid, and the effect of this bit of underdraining on the soil will be watched by the soldiers with keen interest."

By arrangement with the Imperial authorities, the Commission has undertaken the provision of artificial limbs and vocational training for some disabled Jamaican soldiers who were retained in Halifax for treatment. The Halifax Branch of the Nova Scotia Red Cross Society has aided by equipping a large dwelling house which was placed at the Commission's disposal by W. J. Clayton, Esq., of Halifax. The men are being trained chiefly as tailors and shoe makers, but one or two are being trained in typewriting and shorthand and one as a trimmer. The District Vocational Officer reports that the men are very happy and interested in their work and are making excellent progress.



One-armed Wood-worker.

THE MEDICAL SIDE OF THE WORK.

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION SECURED FOR BED CASES.

It is hardly necessary to assure the Canadian public that all the resources of medical and surgical science are being used to secure the recovery, as complete as possible, of every disabled soldier. This science has made great progress of late years, and especially since the war has thrust upon the profession such a terrible mass and variety of experience.

Hitherto, the Commission's patients have reached the convalescent stage before leaving England. Still, all the larger hospitals and sanatoria have resident medical officers; and the smaller institutions have medical officers visiting them daily.

From now on, it is intended to send a large number of cases to Canada which will require "active" and not merely "convalescent" hospital treatment. To meet this new condition the work of the Commission will be not only greatly increased but widened in scope.

As a commencement accommodation has been secured for over 1,600 bed cases, including:—At Montreal, 80 in the Royal Victoria Hospital; and 300 in a wing of the Grey Nunnery, now partly occupied by convalescent soldiers; at Ottawa, 80 in St. Luke's Hospital; at Kingston, 600 in the Queen's University building; at Winnipeg, 100 in the General Hospital; at Edmonton, 150 in the Strathcona Hospital; and at Vancouver, 300 in the General Hospital.

For convalescents, the Commission has secured the Loyola building, Montreal, now the Drummond St. Military Convalescent Hospital, to contain 200 patients as well as the Commission's Montreal office; also, the Rest Haven building, erected before the war as a sanatorium, at Sidney, Vancouver Island, about twenty miles from Victoria, with accommodation for 300. The Spadina M.C.H. at Toronto, for 230, and the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg, for 150 neurotic cases, appear in the list (on page 4) of institutions already occupied, but may be mentioned here because they have been opened since the last bulletin was issued.

For tuberculosis patients, since the date of that issue, sanatorium accommodation has been secured at Kingston for 175, at Hamilton for 175, at London for 110, at Frank for 60, at Kitchener for 30, and at Sunny View near Kamloops, B.C., for 20. Particulars of the new buildings necessitated at Kingston, Hamilton and London, are given on pages 6 and 7.

New hospitals and sanatoria will be opened when and where they may be required.

The Commission's work has grown so fast, and is about to grow so much faster with the return of thousands of bed cases from England, that a **Medical Inspector of Hospitals** has been appointed to assist the Medical Superintendent. The new post has been entrusted to Dr. W. W. Chipman, who has had extensive medical, surgical and hospital experience.

There is a decided scarcity of physical instructors, owing to the great demand for them in army training. Masses are also hard to get. The Commission is itself training the men required, being unable to procure them otherwise. Sergeant Major Kendall has been put in charge of this work at Toronto, where the first class has just graduated. Fifty additional men, specially selected from the "base duty" soldiers held in England as being unfit for service at the front, are being now brought over to be trained for this work.

Eventually, and as soon as possible, every Convalescent Hospital will have its physical instructor. The exercises carried out under this system, and massage, with baths of various kinds, have proved most helpful in the recovery of strength and suppleness. Some of the more complicated machines invented to exercise particular muscles and joints, on the other hand, have not proved as successful as was at one time hoped.

Electrical massage is employed with excellent effects, for nerve troubles and some forms of rheumatism. Every hospital either has or will shortly have an electric equipment with this object.

The new hospital for nerve cases at Cobourg—the old building of Trinity College—is particularly well equipped. For instance, it has the electric cabinet, in which heat is generated by electricity; needle baths, shower baths, nozzle baths; continuous hot-water baths, for the whole body and for particular limbs; and baking or dry heating apparatus, which is very effective in certain affections of the joints.

The X-ray apparatus has proved absolutely essential. It is used chiefly for locating foreign bodies and otherwise assisting diagnosis. It is being installed in all the larger hospitals.

ONE OF THE REASONS.

Work, of one kind or another, is not hard to get for disabled soldiers just now. But after the war they will have to compete with their able-bodied comrades returning in thousands.

That is one of the many reasons why it is necessary to make the disabled man as efficient as possible now, physically and mentally. With his disability removed, or counterbalanced by some new ability, he can face competition without fear.

It is also one of the many reasons why only really disabled men should receive positions needing but a fraction of an able-bodied man's strength, and why as many as possible of the able-bodied should be advised and enabled to undertake productive work on the land.

MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION BULLETIN

THE HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.

DIRECTORY AND CENSUS FOR DECEMBER.

The following list shows the number of soldiers of the C.E.F. under treatment on December 2 at the various convalescent hospitals and sanatoria in Canada. "O.S." means men returned from over-seas.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS.

	Accommodation	In patients.	Out patients.	
	O.S.	Not O.S.		
Sydney, N.S., Ross Military Convalescent Hospital	30	12	8	153
*Halifax, N.S., Military Hospital	54	14	4	20
Hillside, Ont., Discharge Depot	10	—	—	—
St. John, N.B., Parkes M.C.H.	33	18	10	13
Quebec, Que., Savary Park M.C.H.	150	138	22	100
Montreal, Que., Sir Sandford Fleming M.C.H.	220	145	75	90
Montreal, Que., Khaki League M.C.H.	99	11	84	26
Ottawa, Ont., Sir Sandford Fleming M.C.H.	72	33	26	7
Kitchener, Ont., Elmhurst M.C.H.	56	24	16	46
Kingston, Ont., Richardson M.C.H.	30	6	18	4
Toronto, Ont., Central M.C.H.	130	94	41	60
Toronto, Ont., Queen's M.C.H.	200	191	9	—
Toronto, Ont., Longwood M.C.H.	25	12	8	2
Hamilton, Ont., Victoria M.C.H.	35	10	4	1
Hamilton, Ont., Dundas M.C.H.	20	16	4	—
St. Catharines, Ont., Oak Hill M.C.H.	25	7	1	—
London, Ont., Central M.H.C.	130	63	1	46
Georgetown, Ont., Ontario Military Hospital	150	48	2	17
Piers Arthur, Ont., Keefer M.C.H.	25	11	2	10
Winnipeg, Man., Dease Lodge	100	34	—	5
Winnipeg, Man., P.O.D.E. (Immigration Hall)	80	1	57	190
Winnipeg, Man., St. Paul's M.C.H.	10	13	28	86
Calgary, Alta., Opiera M.C.H.	100	107	—	—
Calgary, Alta., Discharge Depot	9	—	—	—
Edmonton, Alta.	150	44	—	—
Victoria, B.C., Esquimalt M.C.H.	100	115	—	93
Totals	2,056	992	738	811

*These four are not M.C.H. Hospitals, though some men under the Commission's care are being treated or accommodated therein. In these cases, accordingly, no figures appear in the "Accommodation" column.

SANATORIA FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
	O.S.	Not O.S.	
Kentville, N.S.	—	5	—
St. John, N.B.	1	—	—
River Glade, N.B.	—	1	—
Charles Dalton Sanatorium, P.E.I.	14	7	—
Lake Edward, Que.	13	27	—
St. Agathe, Que., Laurentide San.	20	16	—
*St. Agathe, Que., Laurentide Inn S.	20	39	—
Ottawa, Ont.	2	1	—
*Kitchener, Ont., Sir Oliver Mowat S.	20	17	8
*Hamilton, Ont., Mountain S.	4	9	—
*Kitchener, Ont., Fresson S.	21	6	—
London, Ont., Byng S.	18	27	—
Gravesend, Ont., Muskoka Free S.	18	—	—
Winnipeg, Man., King Edward S.	1	—	—
Ninette, Man.	5	20	—
Galt, Alta.	2	—	—
*Frank, Alta.	55	—	19
Tranquille, Kamloops, B.C.	4	22	—
Totals	214	200	27

*The Laurentide, Kingston, Kitchener and Frank Sanatoria are exclusively for M.C.H. men. Special accommodation for M.C.H. men is being provided at the Hamilton and London as well as Kingston Sanatoria. See pages 8 and 9 for particulars of the new buildings.

SUMMARY.

	Over Seas	Not O.S.	Total.
Hospital in-patients	992	353	1,345
Sanatorium	214	209	423
	1,206	562	1,768
Hospital out-patients	—	—	—
Sanatorium	—	27	27
In Asylums	12	16	28
	2,634	—	—

FREE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.

Lieut. E. A. Baker, formerly of the 6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, and Lance-Cpl. A. G. Veits, late of the P.P.C.L.L., have been elected to the board of Directors of the Canadian Free Library for the Blind. Their experience gained at St. Dunstan's, the famous English Institute for training those who have lost their sight in the war, will be of great assistance in dealing with other soldiers in the same case.

Lieut. E. A. Baker has just secured a position on the staff of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, an encouraging example not only to other Canadian soldiers deprived of their sight, who are happily few, but to all soldiers disabled in any way.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

THE ORTHOPAEDIC CENTRE AT TORONTO.

The new Booth Memorial Building, Toronto, erected by the Salvation Army as a cadets' training centre, has been taken over by the Commission, and will be equipped as a special hospital for soldiers needing orthopaedic treatment and appliances.

This hospital will accommodate about 125 men. The interior of the building is at such a stage of construction that with very little change it can be adapted to its new use.

The limb factory and orthopaedic workshop, to be removed from College St., will be installed in the basement. There, too, will be the vocational workshops, now recognized as an indispensable part of every efficient convalescent hospital.

The Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C.



The Convalescent Hospital at Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C.

The men waiting for artificial limbs will themselves be employed, as far as possible, in their manufacture and repair.

The supply of an artificial limb or adjunct, however perfect, is not everything. Nor is its full benefit secured simply by teaching the owner how to use it. The success of the one-armed or one-legged man is vastly increased when he learns, and acts on the knowledge, that power and skill can be developed in the remaining stump, which at first he is inclined to think as helpless as a piece of wood. The repair and exercise and development of the severed muscles and nerves, the "functional re-education" of the injured parts, is a branch of medical science which has made great progress of late, with wonderful results in the increase of the wounded soldier's power and happiness.

To watch over and perfect the work of this department, a special committee has been appointed by the Commission. Dr. F. J. Shepherd of Montreal, himself a member of the Commission, is chairman of the Committee; the other members are Dr. Clarence Starr and Dr. W. E. Gallie, of Toronto, Lt. Col. McKenzie Forbes, of Montreal, and Lt. Col. Alfred Thompson, M.D., the Commission's Medical Superintendent.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION COMMAND.

In order to provide the proper machinery for the maintenance of discipline and for the general military oversight of the Convalescent Hospitals, it was found necessary to create a Command which would be a Unit of the C.E.F. for Home Service. This Command was authorized by Order in Council dated June 24, 1916, and is under the Military Hospitals Commission in all matters in connection with command, administration and discipline, subject to the requirements of the military service.

Nine Units have been formed with Headquarters as follows:—

"A" Unit—Montreal.	"G" Unit—Winnipeg.
"B" " Halifax.	"H" " Regina.
"C" " Kingston.	"I" " Calgary.
"D" " Toronto.	"J" " Esquimalt.
"F" " London.	

In each Hospital or Sanatorium or other institution a section of the Unit has been established.

The Command has taken over the control of the Discharge Depots at Quebec, St. John and Halifax, so that from the time when a man returns from Europe, until he is declared fit for return to civilian employment or ready to be discharged, he is under the care of the Commission.

CANADIAN PATIENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

On November 17, 1916, there were 19,818 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in hospitals in the United Kingdom. Of these 8,201 were sick and 11,557 wounded.

In "British" hospitals there were 3,219 sick and 6,762 wounded. Total, 9,981. Of these, there were 460 in the Aldershot Command, 2,541 in the Eastern, 127 in the Irish, 1,355 in the London, 1,576 in the Northern, 577 in the Scottish, 1,624 in the Southern, 1,720 in the Western and 1 in the Channel Islands Command.

The following tables show the number in each of the Canadian Hospitals in England on November 17.—

Canadian Primary Hospitals.	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.
Duchess of Connaught's Taplow.	23	99	122
Bromley Military Hospital.	556	30	586
Daughters of the Empire Hyde Park.	—	4	20
Moore Barracks, Shoreditch.	844	120	964
Ordnance Barracks, Greenwich.	82	168	250
Shorncliffe Military Hospital.	513	89	592
Canadian Special Hospitals.			
Buxton Canadian Red Cross Special.	241	46	287
Canfield Hospital, Etchingham.	312	—	312
Gravesend Special, Ramsgate.	101	747	848
Westcliff Eye and Ear, Folkestone.	252	69	311
Canadian Convalescent Hospitals.			
Bearwood Park, Wokingham.	252	416	668
Bromley House, Bromley.	110	184	294
Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.	143	393	536
King's Canadian, Bushey Park.	95	301	396
Woolwich Common, Woolwich.	1,013	1,672	2,685
Shorncliffe Mill (Conv. Section).	347	235	582
Special Sanatoria.			
Hastings Sanatorium.	69	—	59
Pinewood.	35	—	35

The Officers included in the above figures number 242 sick and 217 wounded. Total, 460.

The total accommodation in the six Canadian Convalescent Hospitals is 5,889. The number of patients in those hospitals on November 17 was 5,181.

EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED MEN. THE WORK OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONS.

Each province has its official Commission or Committee in affiliation with the M.H.C. organized to help returned soldiers in finding suitable work. Some of these provincial organizations have local committees in many towns, and more such committees are being formed.

Here are the addresses of the Provincial Commissions, with the latest statistics received from each:

NOVA SCOTIA.

Returned Soldiers Employment Committee, Metropole Building, Halifax, Hon. R. M. McGregor, Chairman; Wensley B. MacCoy, LL.B., Esq., Secretary.

December 11.—Men returned, 474, including 154 Class II men not yet discharged. Placed in positions, 270. Unable to work yet, 7; not wanting work yet, 6; unable to locate, 9; died, 8. Guard duty here is not done by returned soldiers but by men of composite battalion. A few have re-enlisted. Several corporations are taking all the returned soldiers sent them who are physically able to do the work. A few other positions offered are as yet unfilled.

Arrangements have been made with the prominent men in different parts of the Province to act as representatives of the Returned Soldiers Employment Bureau. The ladies of the Red Cross Society in Halifax have furnished the recreation room at the new Discharge Depot and have supplied the men coming in at Halifax with cigarettes and other comforts. A Citizens' Committee has also been formed in Halifax.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Returned Soldiers Aid Commission, 49 Canterbury St., St. John. Thomas Bell, Esq., Chairman. C. Robinson, Esq., Secretary.

December 10.—Returned, 325. Working for Government, 40; in ordinary employment, 125. On guard duty, etc., 42. Refused positions, but working temporarily, 35. Not qualified for positions offered, 50. Unemployed in St. John, 5. Nearly all the discharged men are doing some kind of work. The secretary adds that the Government and city and all corporations are giving preference to returned men.

The New Brunswick Commission has recently undertaken a vigorous organizing campaign, and it is probable that in the near future there will be local Welcome and Employment Committees in every important centre. In Moncton there is an excellent Welcome Committee, which meets the trains passing through from Halifax or St. John to Quebec. Much appreciation has been expressed of the kindly attention given by the people of Moncton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Returned Soldiers Commission, Parliament Building, Charlottetown. J. A. Mathieson, Esq., Chairman. Miss Nellie Gillespie, Secretary.

December 12.—Returned, 64. Receiving hospital and sanatorium treatment, 14. Resumed former employment, 15. Employment found for 5. Unemployed, 5. Apparently not wanting work, 4. Not discharged, 2. On furlough, 1. Not replying to letters, 4. Relisted, 4.

Not many men have returned to Prince Edward Island, but the Government has shown its keen interest in the welfare of returned soldiers by placing at the disposal of the Commission a large part of the accommodation at the Charles Dalton Sanatorium, which is ideally situated about 8 miles from Charlottetown. This Sanatorium is one of the most completely equipped in Canada.

QUEBEC.

Soldiers Employment Commission, 64-65 Dandurand Building, 294 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal. Hon. Geo. A. Simard, M.L.C., Chairman. J. Pye, Esq., Secretary.

December 9.—Returned men on file, 1,866. Applications for work, 1,195. Positions secured, 1,190. Soldiers for whom suitable employment has not been found, 5. Not wanting work, 3. Positions open, about 137.

The majority of the men who have returned to this province from the front are Montrealers. At that city the Provincial Soldiers Employment Bureau and the Khaki League have done excellent work in finding employment for those able to undertake it. The Provincial Employment Commissioners at Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers report that all soldiers wanting work have been placed.

ONTARIO.

Soldiers Aid Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Hon. W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.P.P., Chairman. J. Warwick, Esq., Secretary.

December 12.—Soldiers discharged and listed for employment, 8,715. Provided with employment other than guard or military duty, estimated at 1,912. On guard or military duty, estimated at 150. Not provided, but wanting work, 12. Positions offered but unfilled, 100.

The work of the Commission has been well organized, and a follow-up system has been introduced by which it is possible, when men are not suited for positions to which they have been sent, to transfer them to others. This system is also a check upon men who are not prepared to make the best use of their opportunities. Reports from different parts of the province show that the privilege of assisting the returned soldiers is much appreciated.

MANITOBA.

Returned Soldiers Manitoba Commission, 185 Lombard St., Winnipeg. Sir Daniel McLellan, K.C.M.G., Chairman. Albert Pearce, Esq., Secretary.

December 13.—Number discharged, 542 (besides many discharged before inception of the M.H.C.). Listed for Employment, 533. Situations found, 789. On guard, 19. Re-enlisted, about 60. Wanting work, 19. (These have been taken on at the Post Office for the Christmas rush.) Apparently not wanting work, 2. Labour conditions are rather depressed, and offers of situations are slow.

The Manitoba Commission has recently organized several branch committees, all of which are doing good work. The Winnipeg Returned Soldiers Association takes an active interest in the welfare of returned men. The people of Winnipeg, as well as those of other towns and cities, continue to send in donations and to display a keen interest in the welfare of the men and of their families.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Saskatchewan Division of the Military Hospitals Commission, Leader Building, Regina. The Hon. Mr. Justice Elwood, Chairman. G. Harmon Jones, Esq., Secretary.

December 12.—Returned, 470, of whom 70 are patients at St. Chad's. On military duty and re-enlisted, 45. Very few men not satisfactorily placed. Openings on list mostly unsuitable. A large number of the farmers returning do not require employment.

Since the appointment of three provincial organizers the work in Saskatchewan has been extended very materially. A branch office is now in operation at Saskatoon under the guidance of an Assistant Secretary. Very shortly every town and village in Saskatchewan will have a Welcome and Employment League. Already the province is practically covered, with 350 such leagues. The fact that the Government of Saskatchewan has placed its long distance telephones freely at the disposal of the Commission has been of great advantage.

ALBERTA.

Central Provincial Committee of M.H.C., Government Buildings, Edmonton. Hon. O. W. Fisher, M.P.P., Chairman. Howard Stutchbury, Esq., Secretary.

December 13.—Employment found for 531. On military duty, 24. Waiting for special positions, 7. Refusing work, 14. Positions yet unfilled, suitable men not being available, 73. No discharged men physically fit and willing to work are unemployed.

The work in Alberta continues to be most vigorously prosecuted. More than 300 centres have been organized, and all are in constant touch with the Head Office in Edmonton or with the branch office in Calgary. There is the closest co-operation between the officers of the Provincial Commission and the vocational officers of the Military Hospitals Commission, which has resulted in a very large amount of active re-education work among the returned men.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Returned Soldiers Aid Commission, Parliament Buildings, Victoria. Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D., Chairman. J. H. Hill, Esq., Secretary.

December 12.—Returned, 736. On guard or military duty, 33. Provided with other employment, 374. Not provided, 81. About 20 positions offered and unfilled, some being unsuitable for the men available.

In spite of the war conditions prevailing in British Columbia, a readiness has been shown by employers to provide work for the men who have returned from the front as soon as they are able to undertake it. The Returned Soldiers Club of Vancouver acts as the representative in that City of the British Columbia Soldiers Aid Commission, and there are committees in all the principal centres throughout the province. Several fresh and valuable proposals have been put forward regarding land settlement, which, as already announced, has made the subject of legislation.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.

As far back as November 27, 1915, the Dominion Government passed this Order in Council:

That in making appointments to the Government Civil Service, preference be given to the returned members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, especially those who through disability occasioned by active military service are unable to fill their previous occupations; such appointments to be subject to the provision of the Civil Service Act as to the maximum period for which the capacity of any applicant to discharge the duties of the position to which it is proposed to appoint him.

In order to remove a doubt concerning the applicability of this Order in Council to the Outside Service; to insure the effective operation of its policy throughout the whole Government service; and to prevent the appointment of men eligible for military service, except in cases of necessity,—a fresh Order in Council was passed on October 12 establishing a series of regulations of which the following is a summary:

Both in the Inside and Outside Services preferences will be given to men who have served Overseas and been honourably discharged, especially to those unable to fill their previous occupations due to disability caused by active military service and no compensation fee required by the Civil Service Commission.

Women, men of non-military age, and men to whom badges are issued may have their temporary appointments extended to the end of the war.

(The Badges referred to will be issued only to men honourably discharged, and will be given only if the offer of active service has been rejected, including men adjudged more valuable to the State in their present work than in the military service.)

Men with Overseas service and honourable discharge, or possessors of a badge, shall not be excluded by the 35% reduction in pay.

During the war, no male of military age without a badge shall be appointed.

Systematic methods of carrying out these regulations are to be made by the Human Resources Board of the Departments, and by the Civil Service Commission.

Many invalided soldiers have already passed the Civil Service examinations, after taking the necessary courses of instruction in Convalescent Hospitals.

A large proportion of the disabled soldiers receive sufficient strength for more active occupations. Such occupations, especially those of the out-door life, are generally better for them; and the country needs men for the development of its natural resources more than in other branches of industry. Soldiers, therefore, who can hopefully undertake active out-door work, and especially those who have had experience on the land already, are not encouraged to aim at sedentary occupations.

At the same time, high ability is needed in public offices, and the Civil Service should gain many able recruits among those whose condition and training point in this direction.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

At a meeting of the Military Hospitals Commission held in Toronto on September 6 and 7, the President stated that at Lord Selborne's request, 97,000 men belonging to a large number of Units in the British Expeditionary Force had been questioned as to whether they would like to settle on land in the United Kingdom or the Dominions, and that 17,000 expressed themselves in favour of such settlement.

The Commission passed the following resolution, and the Secretary was directed to send it to the Prime Minister:

That as it is confidently expected that a large number of returned soldiers will desire to settle on land in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions, the interests of the men, and especially of the country in general, will be best served if the Government be urged to promulgate at once a comprehensive land settlement policy of an attractive character, so that the men may be enabled to settle on the men now under arms with the details of this policy.

A HIGHWAY ACROSS CANADA.

ROAD-BUILDING FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The Commission, at its meeting in Toronto, passed the following resolution, and the Secretary was instructed to forward copies to the Prime Minister and the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works:

That as a considerable number of the men who have enlisted and are at present overseas, or about to proceed thither, are unskilled labourers for whom it may be difficult to find suitable employment on their return, the Commission advocates the building of a national highway by the Federal Government. It would respectfully submit to the Government that such an undertaking would be of the greatest value. Among the advantages would be—

1. Temporary employment would be provided for those men who are unable to find permanent work.

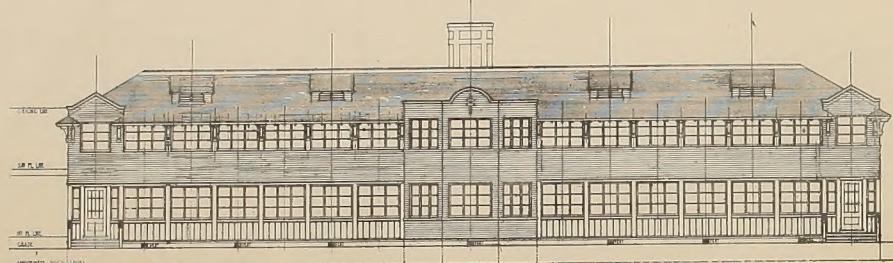
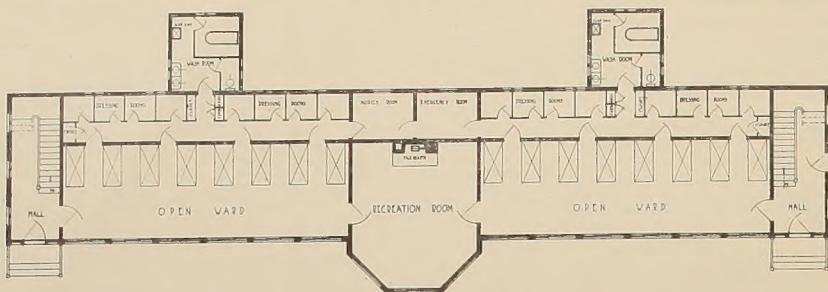
2. No public work would provide so large an amount of employment at so small a capital outlay.

3. The highway would be of immense value as a means of communication for agriculture and other produce.

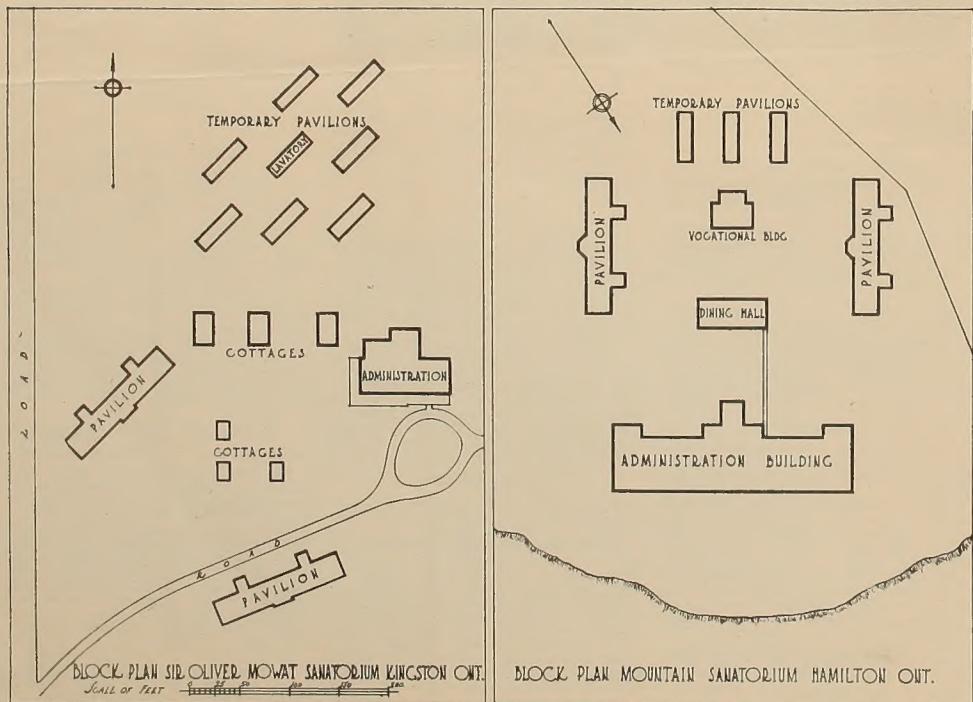
4. It would be the means of attracting numbers of tourists, entailing the spending of money within the borders of the country.

5. It would solve the problem of demobilization, as it would allow of a gradual disbanding of the troops from coast to coast.

6. It would be a most practical memorial to Canada's part in the great war.



South Elevation and Ground Floor Plan of Pavilion, Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, Ont.



"HUMANITY PAYS."**NOT A MAN CAN SPARE.**

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, says:—

"The interests of our fighting men and the interests of our national finance are identical."

"Humanity pays in the long run—and often in the short run, too—with a nation as with an individual."

"It is perfectly clear that we need thorough organization and the keenest scientific care in dealing with the men already coming back disabled. Fortunately we have the Military Hospitals Commission carrying out this task, and it has already reached a rare degree of efficiency."

"The Canadian people should know more about this magnificent work that is being done in their name and for their interests; because its success must depend largely on the way it is backed up by well informed public opinion."

"By neglecting to restore every man to the highest efficiency he is able to attain, we should be adding to the country's burden in two ways, both of them very serious."

"It has been stated in Parliament that the disabled men will receive \$21,000,000 a year in pensions. That figure is only based on an enlisted force of 300,000. With 400,000 men under arms, the pension charge at that rate will be \$28,000,000, equal to 5 per cent on a loan of \$560,000,000."

"The country has shouldered the burden with the utmost good will. But that is all the more reason why the country should be assured that the burden will not be unnecessarily increased. The pension is given as compensation for disability. Every removable disability that is not removed, therefore, lays an increased and unnecessary burden on the whole community, including all the soldiers themselves, besides being a particularly grievous injury to the soldier who is allowed to suffer from it."

"A still heavier burden would be laid on the country by the loss of these men's industry. Every citizen is, as it were, a part of the great economic machine of Canada. If he is an efficient part, he is adding to the wealth and maintaining the prosperity of the country. If he is not efficient, he is a dead weight for the rest of the nation to carry, and lessens instead of increasing the country's resources."

"That is not the sort of position that any soldier will want to occupy."

"I hope that the finding or making employment for soldiers will be carried out with the same thoroughness of organization that has been adopted to fit them for employment. This is the business of every employer, and indeed of every citizen who can either stimulate or in any way assist the Provincial and other organizations formed for this purpose."

A CALL TO EMPLOYERS.**OCCUPATIONS FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.**

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, writes:—

"We have to consider what we owe to the man who has fought to defend our lives, our property and our liberty, and we have to consider how to prevent the disorganization of industrial society when the soldiers come back in large numbers and the making of army supplies has come to an end."

"To-day, every employer of labour, manufacturer, merchant, banker, or whatever his calling, should be considering how he can employ a few partly disabled men, and thus do something more in carrying the burdens of the war."

"All the ingenuity of this ingenious age should be employed, no matter at what cost, to enable the wounded soldier to earn his own living—which will not affect any pension he may receive."

"For various reasons we shall have that many of the returned soldiers will take up land. The manner of selecting such land so that communities of loyal men shall be planted in every province, of caring for the soldier-farmer in his early years of settlement, and of lending him money for improvements, is of prime importance."

OWARDON.

O Canada, the blood of all thy sons
Cries out, to-day, from fair and glorious deeds!
And spirit legions of Immortal Ones
Who died to win their country and its needs
Plead thee, now, to earn thy noble Honour Roll
To better issues, born of sacrifice;
Bidding thee keep, unshamed, that nobler soul,
Which they have ransomed with so great a price!

A. B. H.

A GREAT NATIONAL EFFORT.**SIR GEORGE PERLEY ON THE FUTURE OF OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS.**

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, says:—

"I sometimes wonder if we Canadians even yet completely realize what a vast difference it will make to the country if we do our best for our returned soldiers."

"By 'doing our best' for them, of course, I don't mean treating them like children or fools, which they are not. Let us give them the warmest possible welcome when they arrive, but don't let us stop at that. Don't let us imagine that cheering them and getting them on the track will help them to make a living."

"We have begun well. We have established a liberal scale of pensions, but that is only a beginning. This country's resources are enormous, but they must be developed, not only to gratify our national pride in big figures of trade and production, but to meet our heavy obligations. Yet we have not a tenth of the population required to develop these resources. We need the help of every man for this development, and very few indeed are so disabled that they cannot be of some assistance."

"The great majority of the soldiers who return invalided have fortunately the hope of a long life of useful and happy activity before them. Whether that hope will be realized depends on the treatment and training given them and on their own willingness to take advantage of that training, both during their convalescence and later on."

"The Military Hospitals Commission, by its thorough organization and the extreme care it takes to help men in this direction according to their individual and varying needs, is doing a splendid work for the men as well as for the country."

"In fact, the importance of this work cannot be too strongly insisted on. The public should be kept constantly informed about it, and should be helped to understand the problems involved, for it is necessary that every one should assist and co-operate in a great national effort to see that every man gets remunerative employment suited to his ability."

THE PAY OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

Up to the end of January last, a soldier returning invalided, spending his time of convalescence at home, and having a wife or dependent widowed mother who had been in receipt of a separation allowance, would receive 75 cents a day subsistence money in addition to his regular pay of \$1.10, until he was discharged as cured. At the date mentioned, the subsistence money was increased to 85 cents, making a total of \$1.95 a day, or \$58.50 for a month of 30 days.

On March 1 a further increase, and a very substantial one, was granted. Every man of the class described, returning home since that date, has been getting 60 cents a day subsistence money, with his military pay of \$1.10, and also the separation allowance of \$20 a month which had under the old regulation been discontinued on his return home. That change increased his monthly cheque from \$58.50 to \$71.

The Commission has now received an assurance from the Paymaster-General that disabled soldiers who returned before March 1 will be treated as liberally as those who have returned since that date.

Every soldier in the class concerned, therefore, who returned before March 1, will receive a cheque for the difference between the old scale and the new, for that portion of the period between his return and his discharge which was spent at his own home. More than 600 men are expected to benefit by the new ruling.

The Military Hospitals Commission has taken steps to secure the names and addresses of the soldiers concerned, so that each man may receive the amount due to him with the least possible delay.

Men in convalescent hospitals do not receive subsistence money and are not affected by the new order.

HOSPITAL RAILWAY CARS.

The transportation of bed cases, from Atlantic ports to their destination on land, necessitates the use of hospital cars. The Commission has arranged with the Railway Department of the Government for the conversion of ordinary sleeping cars into hospital cars. These will be in pairs. In each pair, one car will have five cots on one side; the present berths being left on the other, for men who can sit up by day. A door will be cut in the side of this car, so that patients can be carried in on stretchers. The nurses will be accommodated in the "drawing room"; and there will be a diet kitchen. The other car of the pair will contain twelve cots and no ordinary berths.

This train will carry patients from the port of landing as far as Winnipeg, distributing on its way the men destined for Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. From Winnipeg patients for points further west will be taken on in hospital cars furnished by the railway companies or the Railway Department.

Capt. J. B. Lambkin, who has had thirty-five years' railway experience, has been appointed transportation officer with charge of the arrangements for the speedy and comfortable transmission of all invalided soldiers from the ports of landing to their destinations.

SIR RIDER HAGGARD'S VISIT.

At a luncheon of the Canadian Club at Regina on July 12, 1916, Sir Rider Haggard, who was visiting Canada in connection with his tour of the Empire, in order to ascertain what arrangements the various Dominions were prepared to make for the settlement of discharged soldiers at the end of the war, made the following remarks regarding the Military Hospitals Commission:

"I think Canada is to be a great deal congratulated on the Commission, which is doing such a noble and necessary work for those who have been injured through the disastrous and dreadful war, and who fortunately have survived."

I don't know if you are aware of the great extent of the work. There have been established in Canada already something like 150 convalescent centres where are taken care of who have returned from the front. Moreover, there are opportunities, by the proper government of the government, of vocational training for such men."

I particularly commend to the Canadian Government upon having adopted so wise and humane a system if you will refer to the pamphlet of the Commission, you will find a chart showing the number of men in each hospital, chart showing what happened from first to last. Here at the front, then taken to the regimental establishment, then to the hospital, then to the station, then sent back to the front, but if too badly injured, he comes back to your homes. I make no comparisons. We are taught that comparison is odious, but I have travelled throughout the empire, and I know of no system which approaches that which you are fortunate enough to have in Canada."

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS BULLETINS.

The first of these "Bulletins of Information", issued by the Military Hospitals Commission in March, 1916, contained among other matters—Regulations regarding pay and marriage of returned members of the C.E.F.; regulations as to medical boards and discharge from convalescent homes; statements as to the functional and vocational re-education contemplated; reports of proceedings of M.H.C. and Provincial and Civic Committees; and statement of men for whom employment had been found to January 27.

The second Bulletin, dated June 1916, gave extracts from the Order in Council forming the Commission; particulars of the Convalescent Hospitals; resolutions of conferences between the M.H.C. and Provincial Governments, and personnel of Provincial Commissions thereafter formed; scheme of vocational training; procedure (illustrated by charts) of men's return from the front; announcements as to provision of artificial limbs; sanatoria for tuberculosis and other special classes of disablement; treatment of British and other reservists; letter from the Department of the Interior on protection to homesteaders who have enlisted; reports on instruction in Convalescent Hospitals; reports of Provincial Commissions, including British Columbian land settlement scheme.

Copies of both No. 1 and No. 2, as well as extra copies of the present issue, will gladly be sent on application. Address: The Secretary, M.H.C., 22 Victoria St., Ottawa.

THE BELVIDERE HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The Belvidere Military Convalescent Hospital, London, Ont., which was lent to the Commission some months ago by Lt.-Col. A. M. Smith, has proved extremely useful in the 1st Military District. Owing to the large increase in the number of men in the London District, it was found necessary to open a larger hospital, with the consequence that Belvidere has now been closed.

APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR.

Mr. S. A. Armstrong has been appointed, by Order in Council, to the new post of Director. He is charged with the duties of the organization and supervision of the various branches of the Commission's work.

Mr. Armstrong has for seven years carried out the duties of Assistant Provincial Secretary of Ontario, with high capacity and energy. Among other matters, he had charge of the organization and construction of the Provincial Reformatory at Guelph and the Hospital for Insane at Whitby. The extent and efficiency of the industrial operations organized by him at the Guelph institution are well known.

The Ontario Government has agreed to Mr. Armstrong's acceptance of the new post for the duration of the war.